

## THE WAR.

Review of the Operations of the Contending Armies.

## OTTOMAN INDECISION.

Russian Torpedoes in the Danube and the Turkish Iron-Clads.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

Successful Advance of the Russians—The Turks Retiring and Concentrating.

## ENGLAND STILL PREPARING.

The Coming Battle in Parliament—How the War Affects Trade.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 7, 1877.

Lord Derby's answer to Gortschakoff's circular note is published. It is in the form of a note from Lord Derby to Lord Lotius, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The following is the text:—

"I forwarded Your Excellency, on the 24th ult., a copy of Prince Gortschakoff's circular, announcing that the Emperor had given orders to cross the frontiers of Turkey. Her Majesty's government have received this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortschakoff has accompanied it as justifying the resolution thus taken." A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, says:—Lord Lotius to-day handed the Russian Government Lord Derby's reply to Gortschakoff's circular. It is stated on good authority that Russia does not intend to reply. The *Independence Belge's* Paris special asserts that Derby's reply is very bitter.

**FIGHTING NEAR KARS.**  
A despatch from Erzerum, dated May 2, says a Russian column numbering 12,000 men, operating east of Kars, attempted to force the Soghanli Pass at Varshau and was repulsed. The Russians twice assaulted Kars, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Abdullah, the famous Kurd chief of Van, is about to start, with 10,000 Kurds, for the Russian frontier. A despatch from Constantinople states that Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed on Thursday last that in consequence of the recent engagement before Kars the Russians were obliged to move back their camp. Eight thousand Russians are encamped near Ardahan, but Ardahan had not yet been attacked. The Commandant at Batum, telegraphing on Thursday, announces a small successful engagement.

A Khalkis despatch, dated May 2, says five columns of Russians traversed the mountains and effected a junction with the bulk of the army near Kars.

**A REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.**  
Thirteen days have elapsed since the leading columns of the Russian army of Bessarabia crossed the Pruth. Within this time had the same energy been shown as was manifested in the dash on Galatz heavy Russian masses certainly be in the close vicinity of, instead of being only expected at, a station eighty miles distant from Bucharest. The extraordinary wisdom of the weather may partly account for this. Railway transport of troops and stores down the valley of the Pruth has been stopped, and bridges at many points along the line of railway have been broken by floods. On country roads, of course, there must have been many delays in the passage of artillery and stores; yet with even these difficulties the Russian army, if properly prepared and equipped for the campaign and furnished with a bridge train, such as must have been calculated upon for the passage of the Danube, might fairly have been expected to have made more rapid progress in a thoroughly friendly country. During the past week the progress of the Russians has disappointed the expectations to which the rapid dash of the Eleventh corps into the Principality gave rise directly after the declaration of war. The commander of the eleventh corps, breaking out from the Bessarabian frontier, near Bolgrad, pushed rapidly forward, seized the important bridge of Barbochi, by which railroad communication between Jassy and Bucharest crosses the Sereth, and occupied Galatz and Ibrail. Beyond these points, in either direction, the Russian commanders do not seem to have penetrated, and appear to have contented themselves with the exchange of cannonade between the batteries on the banks of the Danube and the Turkish gunboats further down the river. The Thirtieth Russian division, which does not form a portion of the force of the Grand Duke Nicholas, but is a detachment of the army intended to guard the northern shores of the Black Sea, has occupied Ibrail and Kilia, and is reported to have attempted to construct a bridge near Reni, for a passage into the Dobruja. This attempt is said to have been hindered by the fire of two Turkish gunboats.

**LOCKING UP THE TURKISH IRON-CLADS.**  
Reports have been received that Russian gunboats have been brought in sections to Galatz, there put together and floated in the stream. Later intelligence makes it appear probable that these vessels are not gunboats, but torpedo boats. The Russians are extensively calling submarine mines into play to hinder the passage of the Turkish flotilla upon the down stream. The action of this flotilla has not been marked by either energy or activity, and the only stirring feat recorded of the Turkish navy has been the dashing escape of Hobar Pacha down the Danube. It is difficult to understand how the Turkish iron-clads and gunboats, equipped with heavy naval ordnance, can have allowed the Russians to occupy quietly all the important points on the left bank of the Danube from Ibrail down to where the Kilia mouth falls into the Black Sea, south of Akerman, and have done no more damage to the invaders than to throw a few shells into one of the towns they occupied. It seems, too, that now the Turkish vessels in the Black Sea, if it is true that the Russians have strown the stream about Reni so thickly with torpedoes that all passage is impossible; and even neutral vessels bound for Galatz cannot be allowed to ascend the river westward of Galatz and Ibrail. The Russians have been slow, and the latest intelligence from Bucharest is that the Russian columns are expected at Buzeo, on the railway between Galatz and Bucharest, about eighty miles northeast of the latter place. They are afterwards to march close up to the capital, but not enter the city, merely remaining cantoned in the villages in the neighborhood.

**TURKISH INDECISION.**  
The movements of the Turks appear to have been impeded and more prompted by unreasoning panic than by any strategic principle or accurate conception of a plan of campaign. On the outbreak of hostilities the Turks held considerable force at Widin with the remainder of their troops scattered along the Danube and in the rear of the stream as far as Varna, where the Russian advance took place. The Turkish staff appear to have at once rushed to the conclusion that the narrow neck of land between Galatz and Ibrail, which forms the northern portion of the Dobruja, was the menaced point, and the troops

huddled in that direction and seem to have suffered considerably from sickness contracted in the unhealthy marsh land upon which they were thrown without proper stores of food or medicine. Wiser and calmer feeling seems now to prevail, and the bulk of the Turkish forces appear to be moving toward Silistria and Rustchuk, and this is the direction in which the Russians by their movements appear to indicate a desire to pass the river. But the Turks seem still content to remain passively on the defensive, and make no endeavor as yet for any counterstroke or forward movement which might aid them to form an accurate judgment as to the point at which the Russian attack may be made, or by what forces they may be assailed.

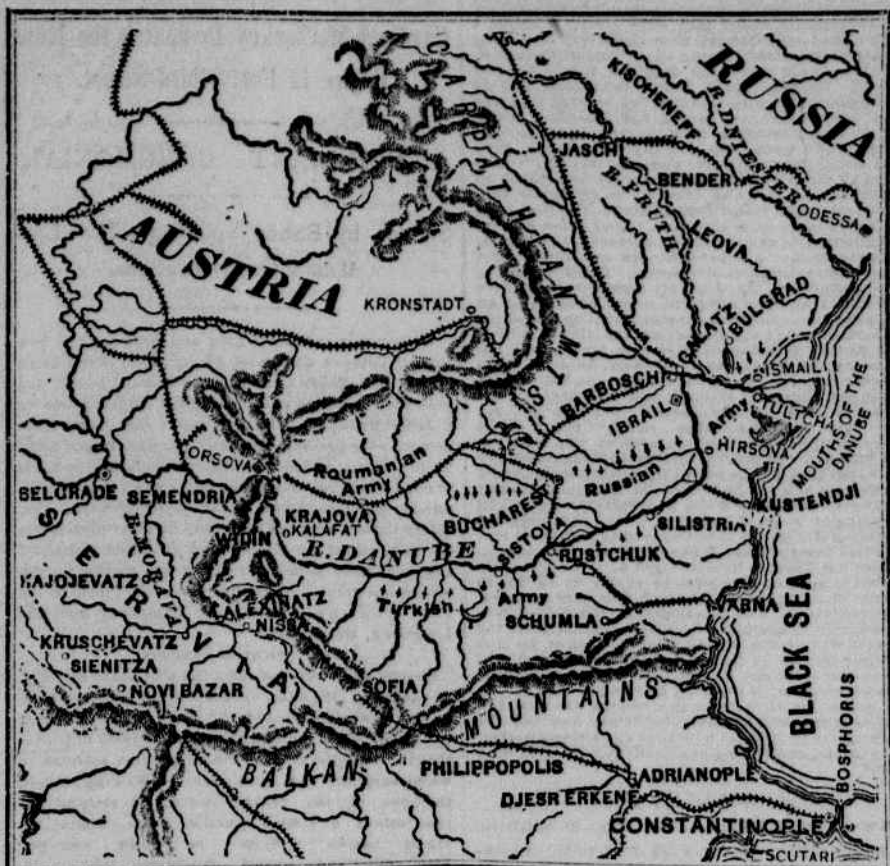
**THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.**  
In Asia the movements of the week have been of some importance. The Russian forces at the opening of the campaign moved from the frontier in three columns—that on the left from Erivan, on the centre from Alexandropol and on the right along the coast of the Black Sea toward Batoum. The last column was repulsed in front of this fortress and has since apparently suspended operations, or is gradually moving southward to aid in a concentrated movement which seems now directed against Kars and Erzerum. The columns which marched from Alexandropol moved directly on Kars and fought a minor action against some Turkish battalions from that place, who after the engagement retired within the fortress. It seems evident that Mukhtar Pasha has left Kars to be defended by its garrison, and has withdrawn his field army to Erzerum, and was even harassed in his march by the cavalry of General Melikoff, which has pushed its reconnaissance beyond Kars, in the direction of Erzerum, and cut telegraphic communications between the two places. The cause of the movement for concentrating made by the Turkish commander toward Erzerum may be partly accounted for by the action of the Russian column which moved from Erivan around the spurs of Mount Ararat. This column on the 30th of April occupied Bajazid, and thus placed itself on the road which leads directly to Erzerum, at a distance of about 200 miles from the latter place. A rapid advance of the Russian column from Bajazid would have turned the army lying near Kars; and it was necessary, before the Russians could press forward on Erzerum, that the Turks should fall back toward that place. Kars is left to be blockaded or besieged.

**THE OCCUPATION OF HAYAZID.**  
The Russian account of the occupation of Bajazid says the Turkish garrison retired southwest, leaving a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions behind. Both in 1825 and 1854 Bajazid, which is the frontier town toward Persia on the great caravan road from Tabriz to Erzerum and Trebizond, played a conspicuous part, and the Turks laid great stress on the protection of this point, which on one side controls the shortest road from the Ararat country to Erzerum and on the other leads to the Van and Upper Euphrates country. In 1854 the first and only engagements with the Turkish troops in the open country were fought in that direction, and it was only after defeating the Turkish forces under Selim Pacha on the 30th of July, 1854, that the Russians could take possession of this point. According to a Russian bulletin there were only 1,700 Turkish troops about Bajazid, and these without even firing a shot—for nothing is said of an engagement—withdraw to the slopes of the Aladagh, a high mountain near the sources of the Euphrates; and this fact would show that unlike former occasions when great importance was attached by the Turkish commander to the defence of Bajazid and the watershed between the Euphrates and the Arax, or Phasis, flowing into the Caspian, this point has not now been taken into the range of defensive operations, or else by a piece of unpardonable negligence on the part of the Turkish commanders in Anatolia, an important defensive position has been surrendered. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the Turks may be credited with having abandoned Bajazid from strategic considerations, rather than from negligence.

**THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.**  
These movements show that the Russian forces are advancing in a semi-circle toward Erzerum, while the Turkish forces are concentrated in a triangle of Erzerum, Oltu and Kars. The Turkish position is so far a good one, while the Russian advance is too extended to be justified, except by the number of men in reserve and following up the advance. According to intelligence received here there are no less than 140,000 men conducting and supporting the movements, so that we may be prepared to hear of the first battle having been fought south of Kars, followed by the advance forcing the passes between Gathavan and Delimasa to Midschinger and Hassan Kalah, where the Turks will have to take up their position for the defence of Erzerum, for if once the crest of the mountains bordering Erzerum on the east is won by the Russian troops the town is lost. The Russian consuls at Batoum, Kars, Erzerum and Trebizond, accompany the headquarters, and will be entrusted with civil administration of the districts occupied. Very significant for the thoroughness of the Russian advance so far is the fact that each corps has kept up communication with the others throughout. This has been accomplished by the Cossacks. The number of Turkish troops at and between Erzerum, Kars and Batoum amounts to 60,000 regulars, of whom 2,000 are cavalry, and about 4,000 are artillery. In addition there are some 6,000 militia and about 5,000 Kurdish irregular cavalry. Kars is well armed, but the detached forts are badly placed and cover each other insufficiently, or not at all; nor are any of the fortresses well provisioned, with the exception of Erzerum, where there is a large stock of rice and Indian corn.

**HOW THE WAR AFFECTS TRADE.**  
Operations in war risks formed an important part of business in marine insurance during the week, but the tone has been calmer than that of last week, though rates cannot be said to have decreased at all. Very large amounts have been insured on British property in British bottoms against war risk. Only from China to the United Kingdom by ships or steamers warranted to sail on or before the 31st of August, at 5s. per cent, or 7s. 6d. on or before the 31st of October. It is stated that as much as 5s. per cent has been paid on English merchandise in an English steamer to Gibraltar and 10s. per cent to Constantinople; but the prevailing rates would be nearer 2s. 6d. per cent and 5s. per cent respectively. As much as £10 10s. per cent has been paid against the risk only of the blockade of or prohibition of export of grain from Russian Baltic ports, and much higher rates against the same risks at Russian ports in the Black Sea. The rate against war risks only by ship or ships to or from India or Pacific ports is about 5s. per cent. It

## SEAT OF WAR IN ROUMANIA.



## SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA MINOR.



does not appear, from the terms of her declaration, whether Turkey intends a blockade of Russian ports in the Black Sea, as maintained by her supporters, or whether, by simply placing a squadron at the entrance of the Bosphorus, she shuts off all communication between Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, nor has there been any expression of opinion as to the view which would be taken regarding the latter course by the Powers who were parties to the declaration of Paris.

**A RUSSIAN TRIUMPH PREDICTED.**  
Notwithstanding the tardiness of operations and the meagreness of information even the most pronounced friends of Turkey being already to forebode any victory for the Russians. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article yesterday, said:—

"We shall not attempt to prejudge the issue further than to say, what is obvious on the face of affairs, that the chances are unfavorable to the Ottomans. Even aided by immense advantages both in Europe and Asia they are neither strong nor skilful enough to beat back the tide of invasion, and if they should succeed their triumph will be due to the happy accident which sometimes second the efforts of brave and able leaders. It is in this despondent feeling on the part of Turkish sympathizers which gives rise to the rumors and fears of British intervention, because the Russian forces are in a position to make a declaration of its intention to defend British interests and to define what these interests are before Turkey is overwhelmed. The English allies of Russia forget that the electric wire transmits and will transmit daily and hourly news of each Russian victory to every native coast east of the Mediterranean, that the Asiatic mind will be specially impressed by the fall of Kars when it occurs, still more by the reduction of Erzerum, and will be violently agitated as soon as it appears probable that the Russ is master of Bosphorus."

In former wars of annexation there were no submarine cables extending to India, but now each incident in the campaign is telegraphed to the British and Russian capitals, magnified and distorted by rumors, will be known. "We know nothing of Sebastopol," said an old Arab to an English traveler in 1857, "but we do know that all of you together could not keep the Russians out of Kars." The same remark will be made again, and with how much greater force it is added to the fact that the Anglo-Turkish alliance is based on the foolish belief, which have no solid foundation in the world of fact; yet they will not succeed in deluding the Asiatic mind, which has built up a great empire into selling its birthright for a mess of pottage.

**KNOWLEDGE PREPARATIONS.**  
Further sources of uneasiness and disquieting rumors are the known anti-Russian feeling of leading members of the government, the constant succession of Cabinet councils which have been held almost daily during the past fortnight, and the hasty and extensive warlike preparations in the arsenals and dockyards. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that there is any very prevalent belief, or even apprehension as yet, that the government intend hostile action against Russia. The stock exchange was yesterday depressed by various rumors, among others one that the occupation of Oltu by a British force was determined upon, the obvious origin of which was Russia's telegram that the squadron at Corfu had been ordered to rendezvous at Creta.

**THE COMING BATTLE IN PARLIAMENT.**  
Excitement over the Parliamentary battle, which is to begin in the House of Commons to-morrow, almost overshadows interest in the military operations of the war. It is arranged to devote Monday and Tuesday to debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and division is to be taken the second night. At a conference of liberal leaders on Friday it was decided to follow the course provisionally agreed upon on Wednesday, by voting for Sir John Lubbock's amendment in favor of the previous question, and therefore in condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. The general interpretation of these resolutions is that they call upon Parliament to affirm that the responsibility for the war rests with the misgovernment and oppression of the Porte; that British sympathies ought to be on the side of Turkey's assailants and British power ought to be exerted in conjunction with Russia in order to bring about a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. It is estimated that somewhat more than a hundred liberals will vote with Mr. Gladstone. The argument of those who oppose Mr. Gladstone's course is that if he should be supported only by a small section of the liberals he will have cast unjust discredit on the strength of the party opposed to any armed intervention on behalf of Turkey; if he musters a creditable following he will have rendered Lord Hartington's position almost untenable. In either event he will have divided the opposition into two camps, and thereby played into the hands of the government.

**THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.**  
The *Saturday Review* says the moderate liberals and regular leaders of the opposition perform a painful duty in separating themselves from their former chief, whom they still admire as the most brilliant member of their party. Absorption in one favorite object or in a special process of thought is incompatible with a just appreciation of the comparative importance of political duties. Mr. Gladstone can for the moment see nothing but Bulgarian massacres, and he is liable to the imminent risk of destroying an historical English party.

The *Economist* says the step taken by Mr. Gladstone is not inconsistent with his past career; for he has often taken a strong line of his own mind, great opposition from those closely associated with him as well as from political antagonists, and his course of action has also more than once been justified by success. But the *Economist* does not believe in the present instance that he will have the usual good fortune which has attended him in similar crises.

The *Pull Mail Gazette* says:—"In breaking through the feeble organization which his party in the course of three sessions has barely secured it is not at all impossible that Mr. Gladstone has destroyed the party itself. Its urgent needs were peace, moderation and as much union as was practicable. We, for our part, are sincerely sorry for it. We are as far as possible from thinking that the present government is likely to be so uniformly in the right on all questions that the liberal party and opposition can be dispensed with. It is exceedingly probable that through the ineffectual criticism of an opposition known to be disorganized English politics will very frequently follow a false route."

The *Spektor* asserts that Sir John Lubbock and the misadvised leaders of the opposition have mistaken public opinion for prejudice and the craving fear of incurring unpopularity by laying down a policy for the future which would leave the great enterprise of Russia for a magnanimous support of political rivals. Yet there is nothing at all in any one of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions to embarrass the government, unless it is bent on plunging us, sooner or later, into war for the protection of Turkey; and if it is bent on so disastrous a course liberal leaders of any courage and capacity would be eager to risk the danger, if

danger it be, of unpopularity, and to welcome the bitterest reproaches of narrow and shortsighted patriots, rather than not speak of and speak plainly as to the consequences of so mad a crusade in an evil cause. Every change which the spectator can note in the attitude of the government is change in one direction—change hostile to Russia, favorable to Turkey; change in the direction of repudiating Russia and apologizing to Turkey; change toward suspicion of the Northern Power and sympathy with the Oriental Power. Now, as the misadvised leaders of the liberal party perfectly well know this is so what folly can be greater than to do all in their power to induce the country to acquiesce in this change, unless, indeed, they approve it and wish to see it steadily progressing. If Lord Hartington and his colleagues persist in their intention to support Sir John Lubbock we can only say that the best chance for the liberal party is to rid itself of the dead weight of leaders who cannot lead and replace Mr. Gladstone, whether he will or no, in the old position which he ought never have deserted. These are not times in which we can afford to be led by men without bold hearts and clear heads.

**NORTH-COTE AFFAIRS FOR "GOOD KENNEL."**  
Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking yesterday at the banquet of the Royal Academy, and evidently in allusion to Mr. Carlyle's letter, said:—"Certainly never was there a time when we had more need in politics at least for good sense and good taste—for the good sense which teaches us moderation, the good taste which teaches us to carry on the business of Parliament and of public life without offense to them with whom we had to do; and certainly if that is a fair rule to apply to the conduct of Parliamentary life there never was a time when there was greater need for such good sense, good taste, than at present. This is a moment when we ought to be careful of every word we use lest we may inadvertently do wrong to others and mislead our own country. I am not going to take advantage of this occasion to talk politics, but I will venture to say it is important that the people of England should keep their heads cool and not believe too hastily in idle rumors. We are startled every morning by some telegraphic despatch from abroad or still more by some letter from some prominent person at home, disclosing to us the astonishing intelligence that the nation is about to be run into some extraordinary enterprise which is about to bring about a configuration, and when you rise from your newspaper and go to business you meet a friend from the city who tells you funds have fallen, that two members of the government are about to retire, and that the most fearful catastrophe is about to occur, and you had better go and realize at once. Of course, there is no rule without exception; but I do find it is not safe to believe anything you hear on a Saturday, for then there are two days when no contradiction can be given to these stories, unless there happen to be such a favorable opportunity as this."

**OUR POSITION AS A NEUTRAL.**  
NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM RUSSIA—ANTICIPATED DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1877.  
The Department of State has not yet been officially informed through the proper Russian source of the existence of war between Russia and Turkey. The latter, it will be recollected, made known this fact to the Department several days ago. When Russia shall be heard from the Department may frame such a reply to each as our position toward the belligerents requires. Every proper measure will be taken to strictly observe our neutral relations, while yielding no rights of our citizens under treaties and international law. There is reason to believe that the Russian ships will soon depart from our waters. It is not known here that they have done anything contrary to our laws, but on the contrary have been strictly respected there.

**THE NEWTON BURGLARY.**  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
NEWTON, Mass., May 6, 1877.

The robbers who entered the dwelling house of Mr. Harrison Prescott, a retired business man living on Brown street in this city, on Friday night, made quite a haul, they having obtained \$2,000 worth of government bonds and \$600 in money. The thieves first entered Mr. Prescott's sleeping room, where they got the key to the safe, and then robbed the latter of all that was valuable and negotiable. There are among the stolen securities fourteen \$500 bonds, numbered as follows, with January and July coupons due in 1867—\$2,791, \$2,798, \$2,799, \$2,800, \$2,791, \$2,792, \$2,793, \$2,794, \$2,795, \$2,796, \$2,797, \$2,798, \$2,799, \$2,800, \$2,801, \$2,802, \$2,803, \$2,804, \$2,805, \$2,806, \$2,807, \$2,808, \$2,809, \$2,810, \$2,811, \$2,812, \$2,813, \$2,814, \$2,815, \$2,816, \$2,817, \$2,818, \$2,819, \$2,820, \$2,821, \$2,822, \$2,823, \$2,824, \$2,825, \$2,826, \$2,827, \$2,828, \$2,829, \$2,830, \$2,831, \$2,832, \$2,833, \$2,834, \$2,835, \$2,836, \$2,837, \$2,838, \$2,839, \$2,840, \$2,841, \$2,842, \$2,843, \$2,844, \$2,845, \$2,846, \$2,847, \$2,848, \$2,849, \$2,850, \$2,851, \$2,852, \$2,853, \$2,854, \$2,855, \$2,856, \$2,857, \$2,858, \$2,859, \$2,860, \$2,861, \$2,862, \$2,863, \$2,864, \$2,865, \$2,866, \$2,867, \$2,868, \$2,869, \$2,870, \$2,871, \$2,872, \$2,873, \$2,874, \$2,875, \$2,876, \$2,877, \$2,878, \$2,879, \$2,880, \$2,881, \$2,882, \$2,883, 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\$3,550, \$3,551, \$3,552, \$3,553, \$3,554, \$3,555, \$3,556, \$3,557, \$3,558, \$3,559, \$3,560, \$3,561, \$3